

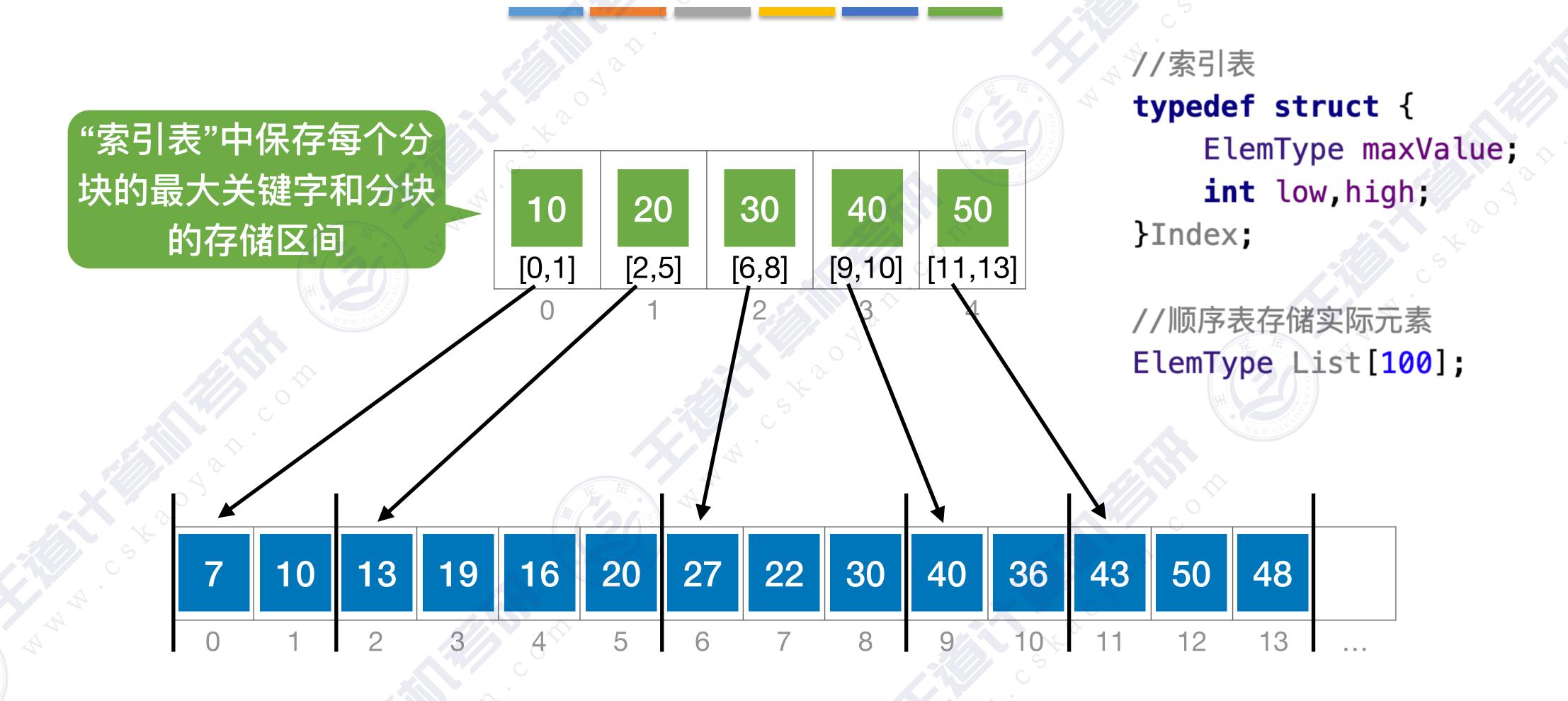


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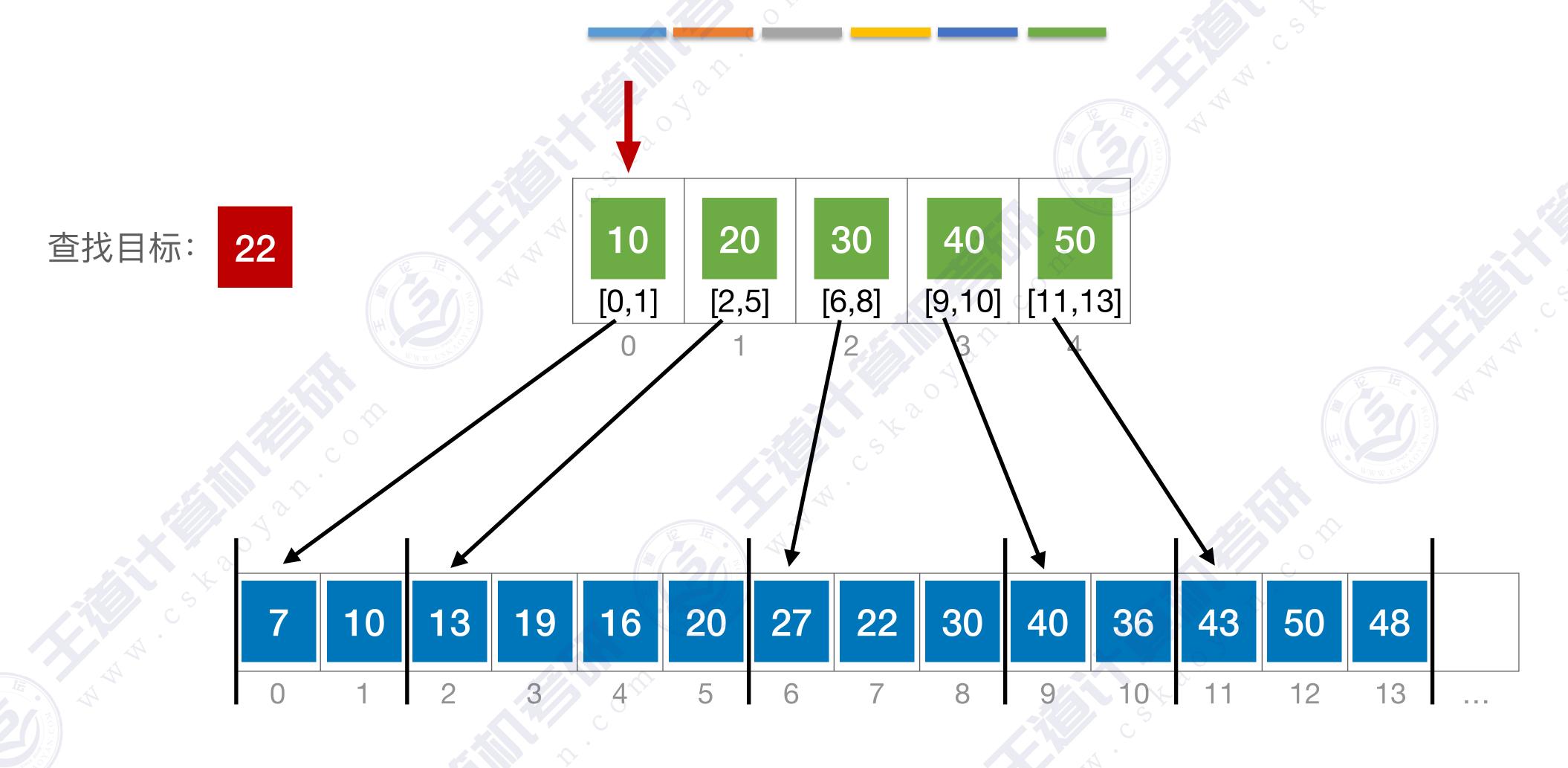
算法思想

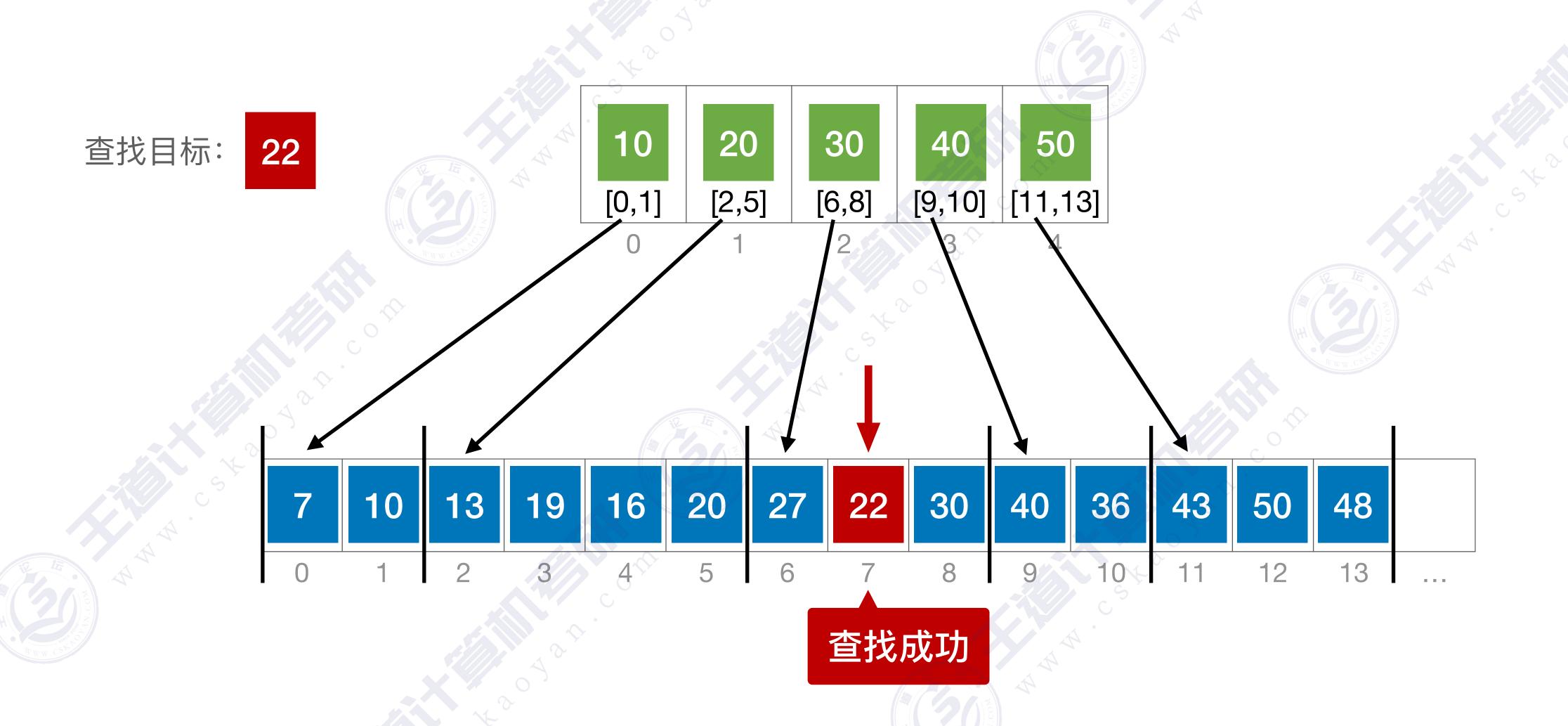
分块查找

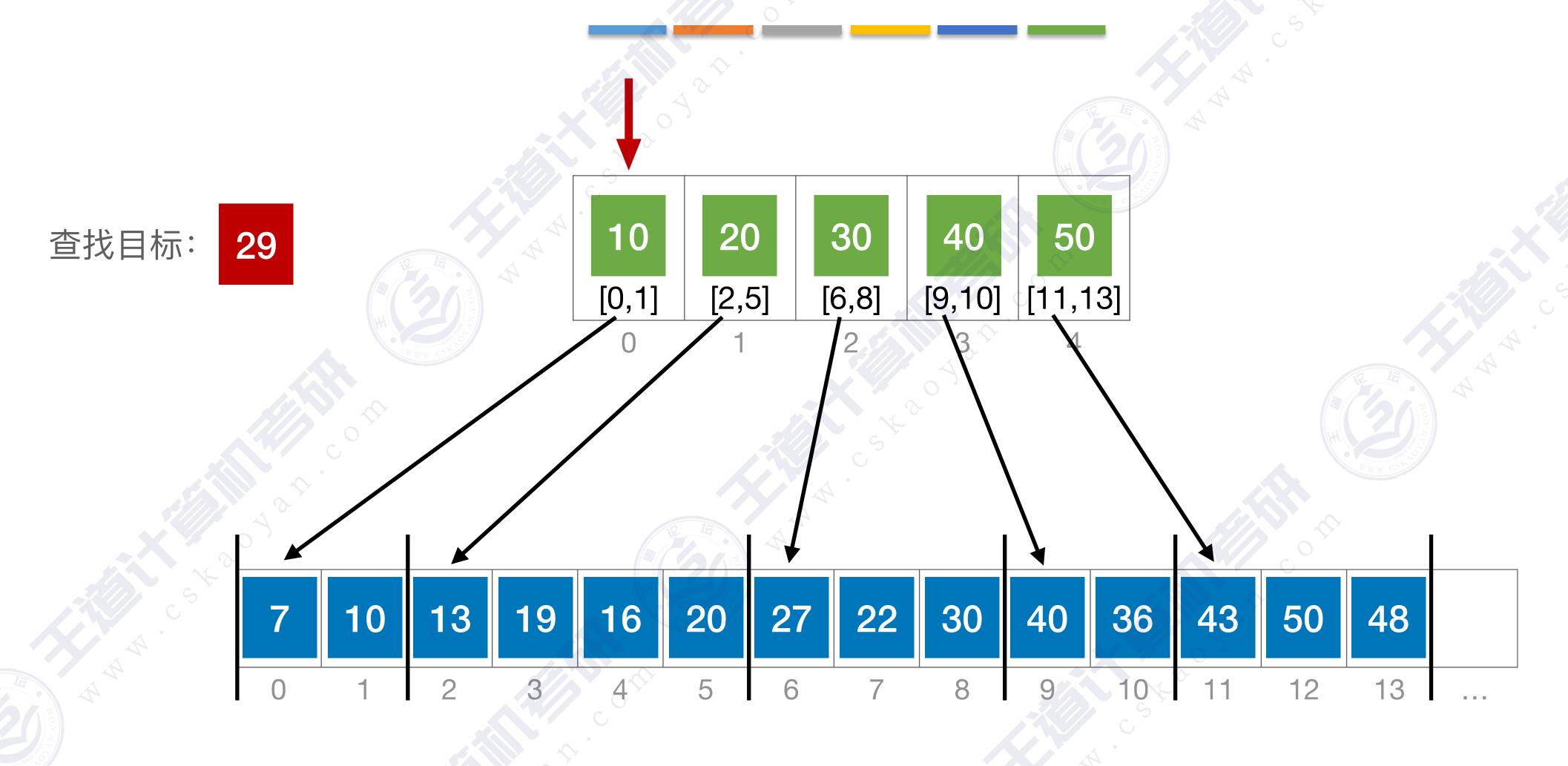
查找效率分析 (ASL)

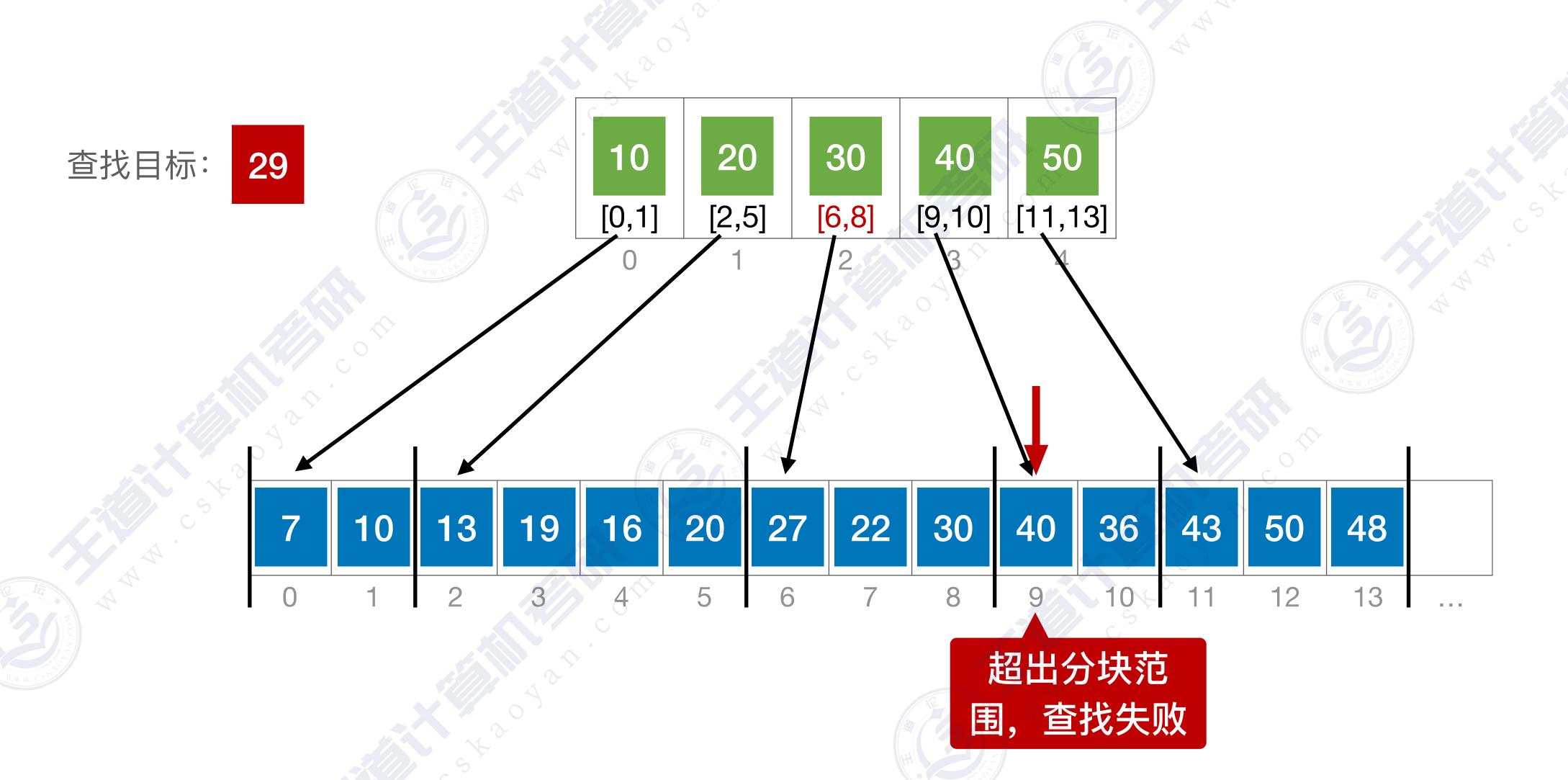


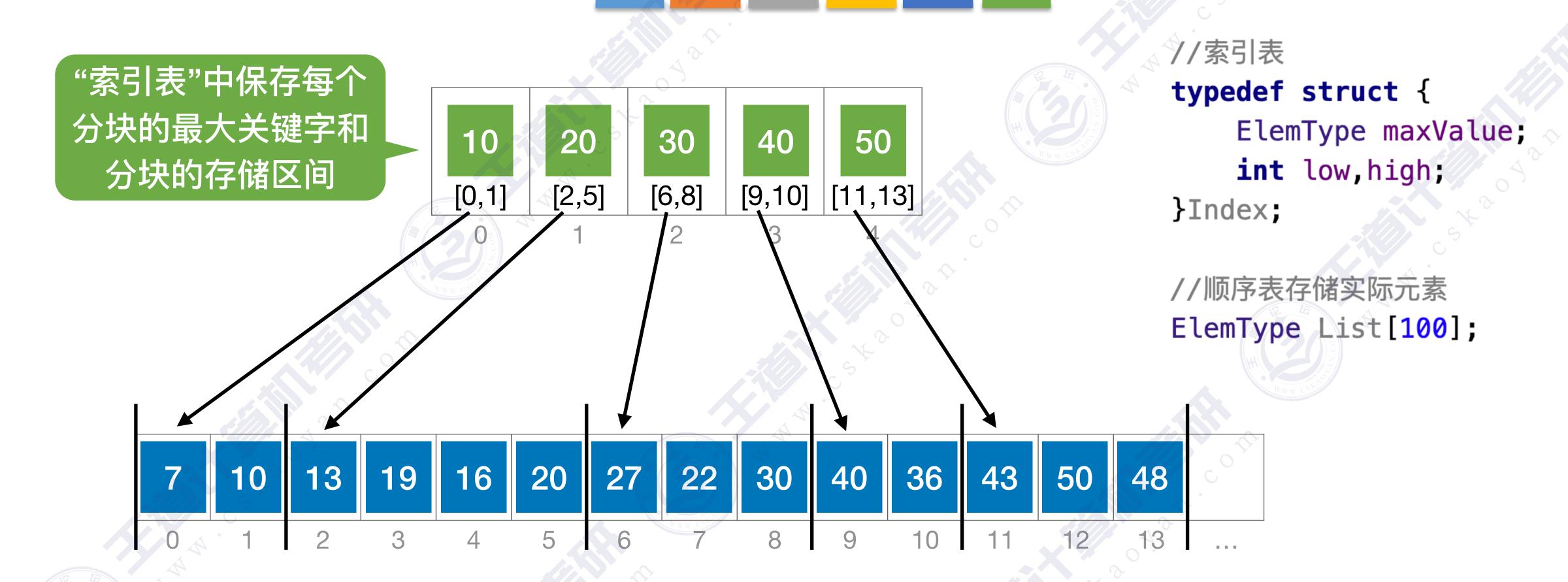
特点: 块内无序、块间有序





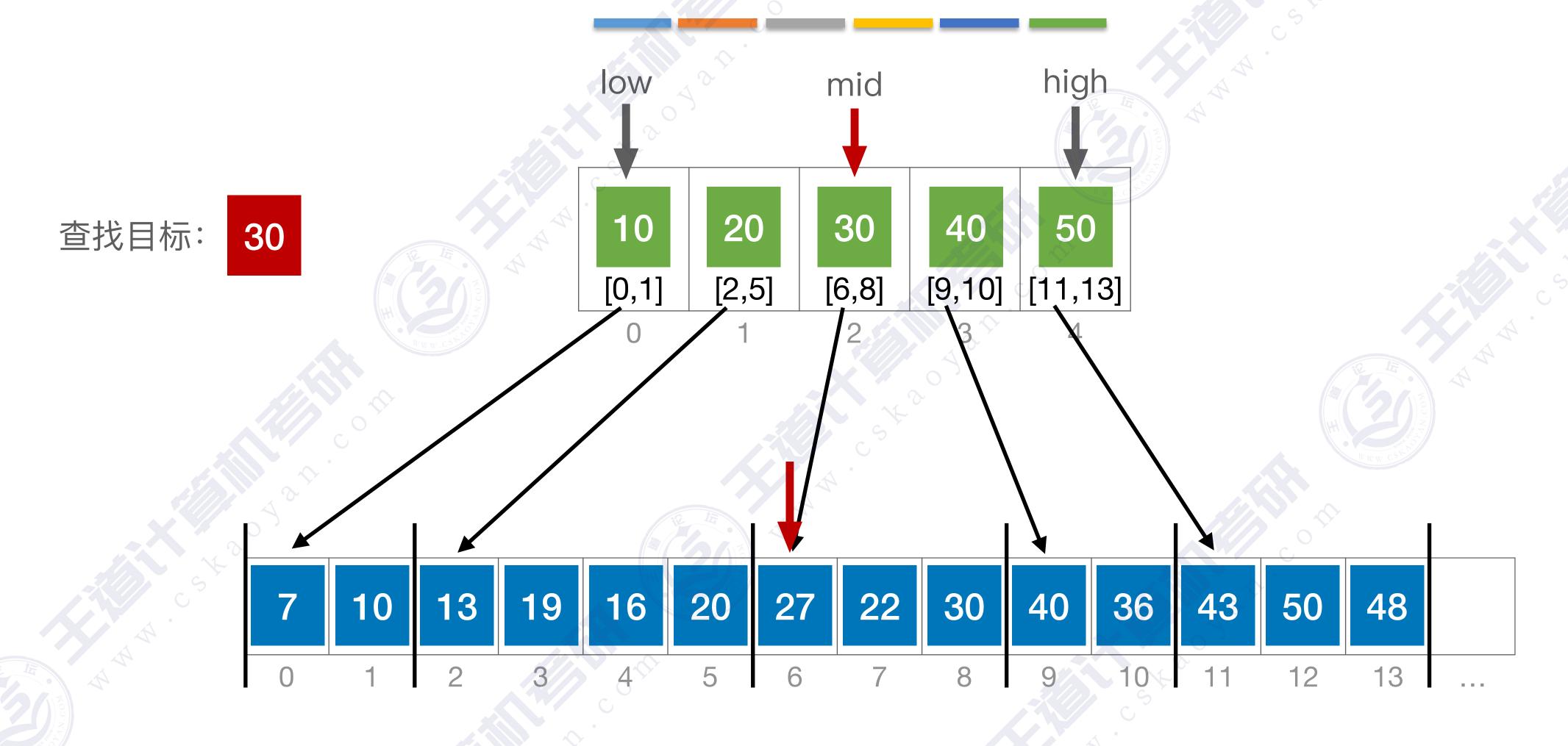


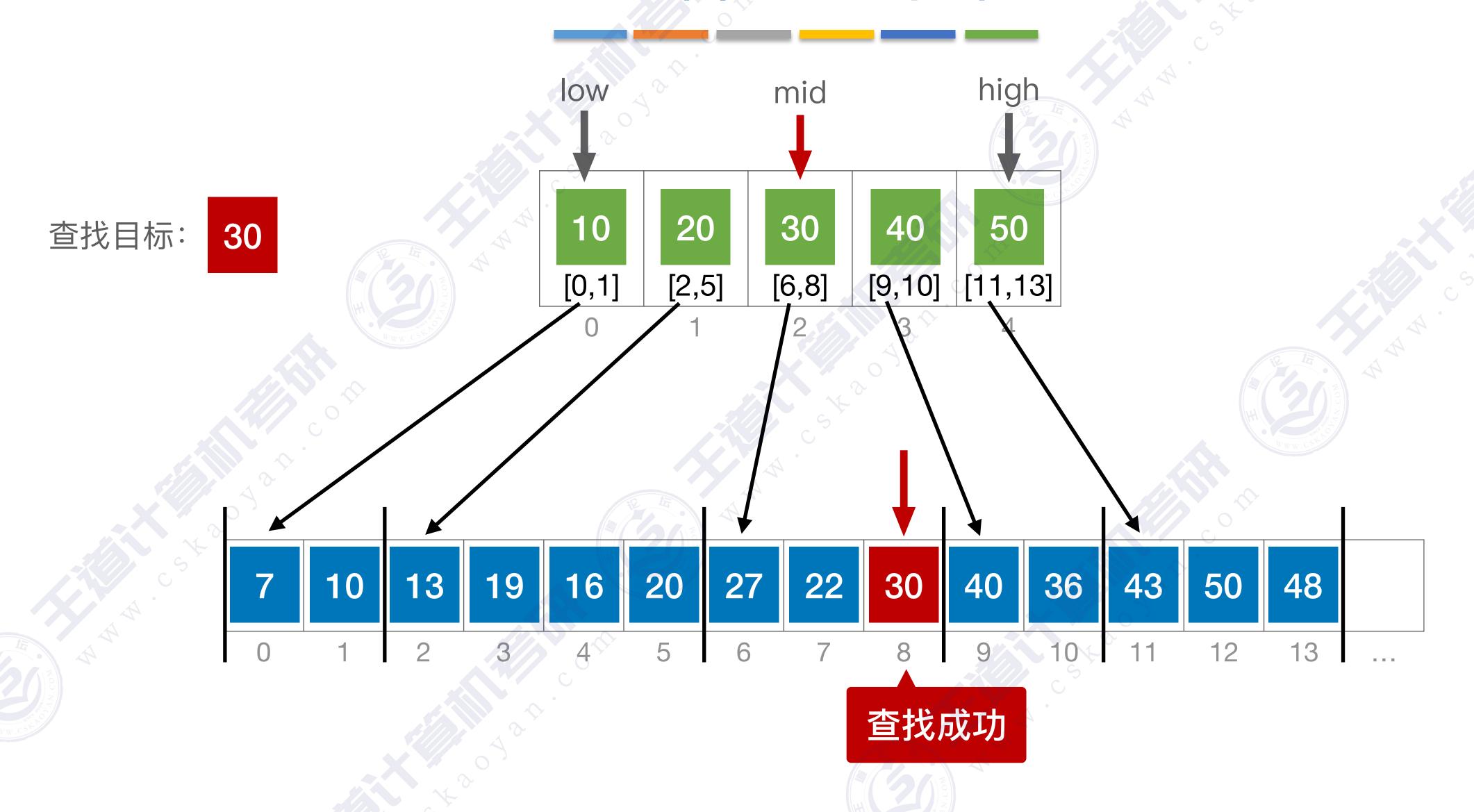


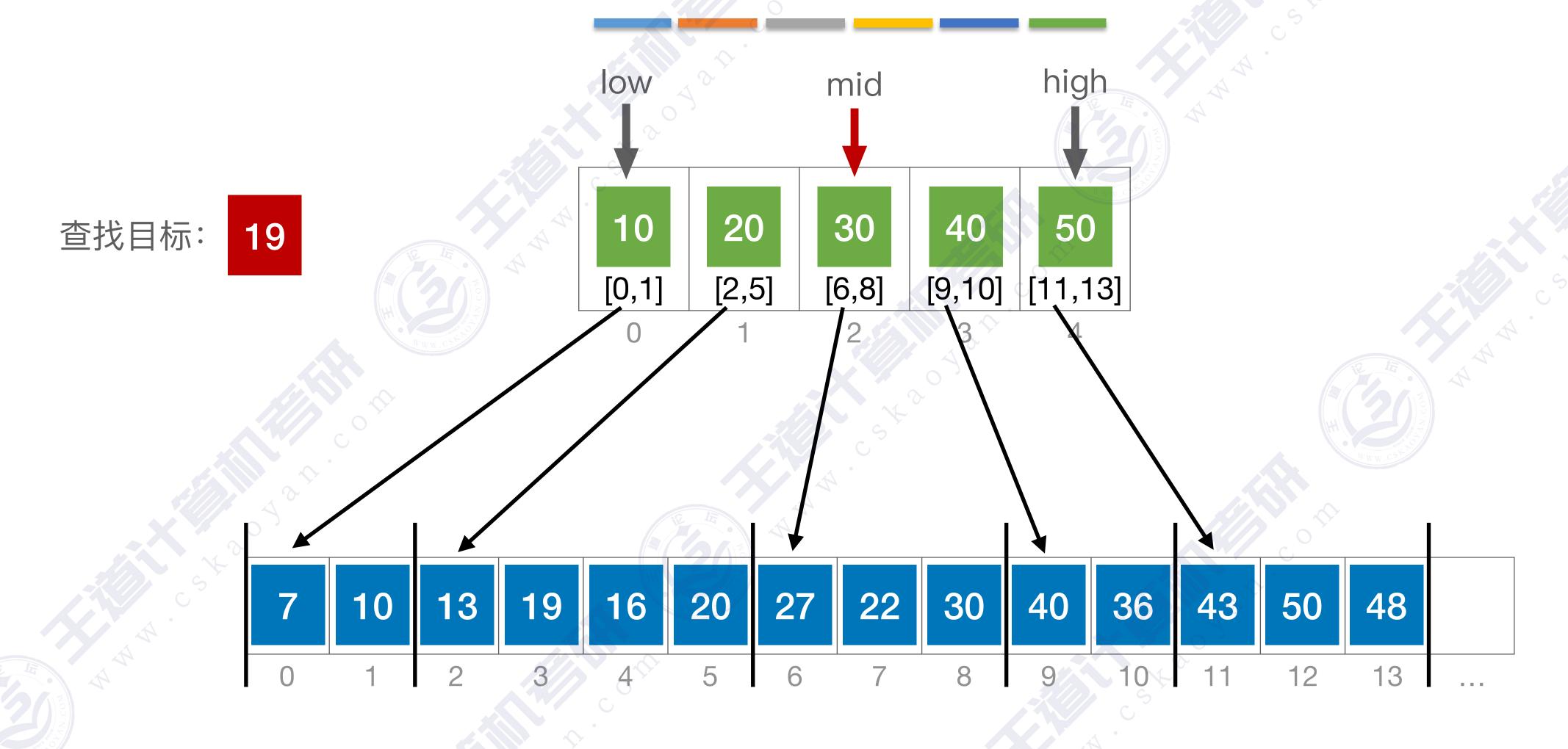


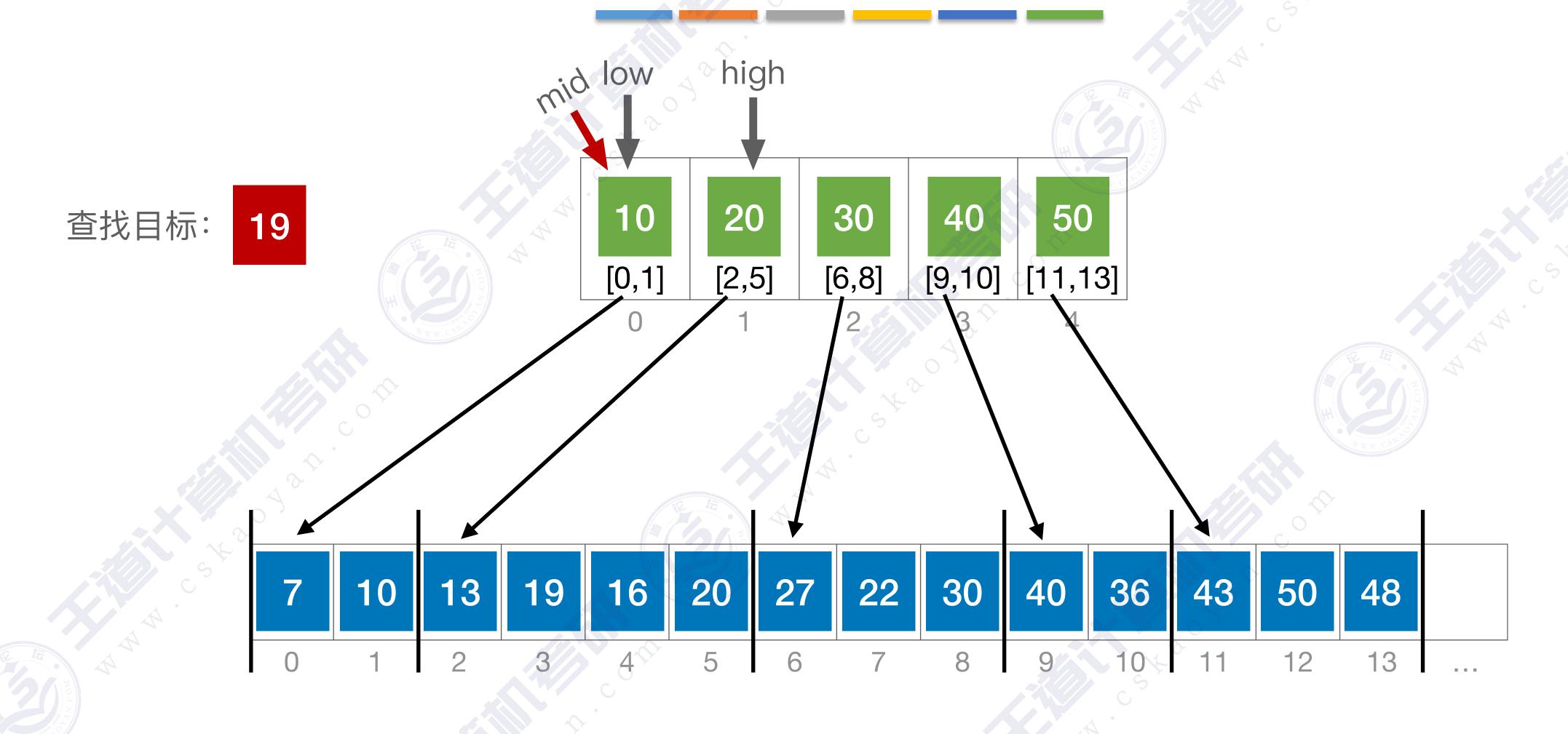
分块查找,又称索引顺序查找,算法过程如下:

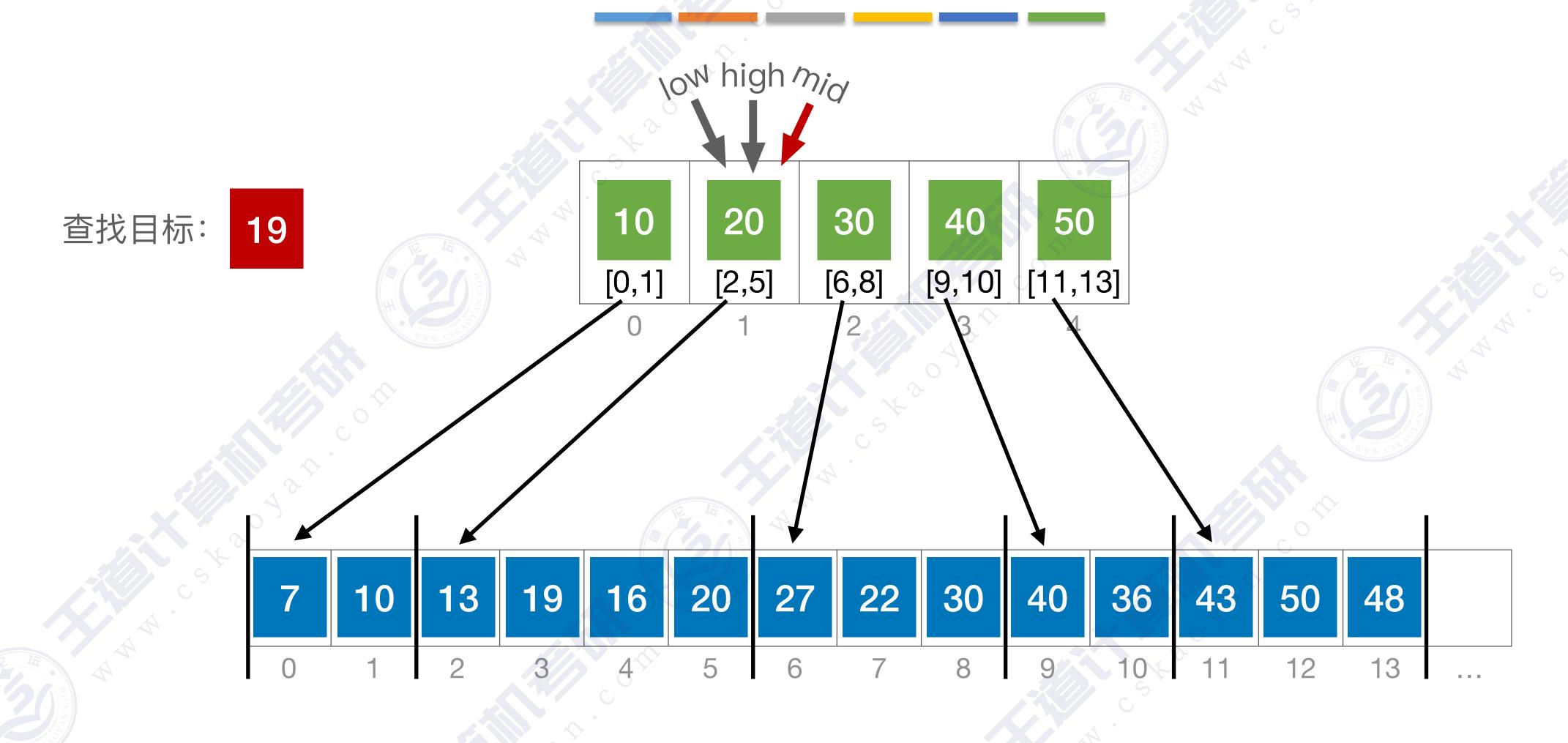
- ①在索引表中确定待查记录所属的分块(可顺序、可折半)
- ②在块内顺序查找

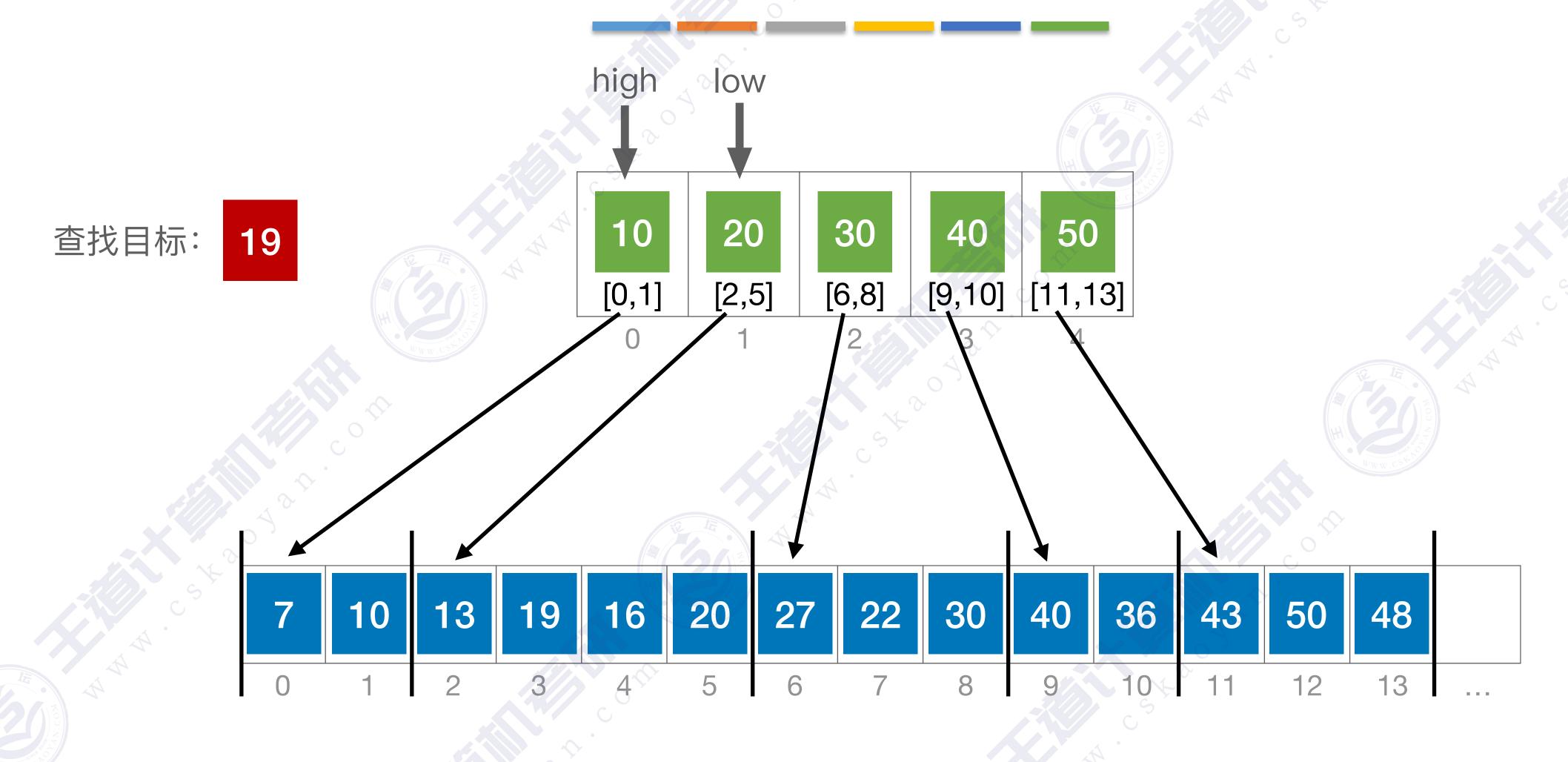


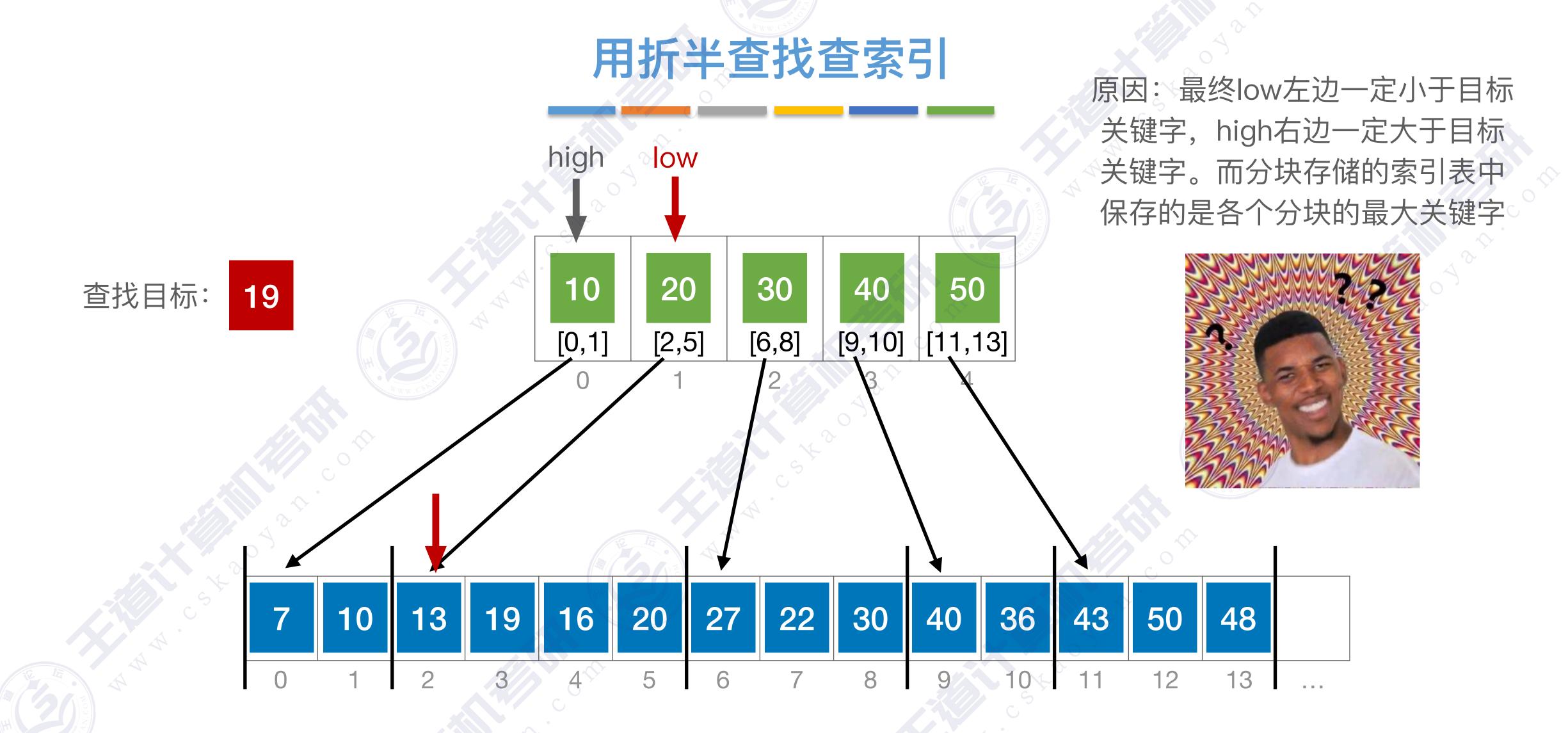




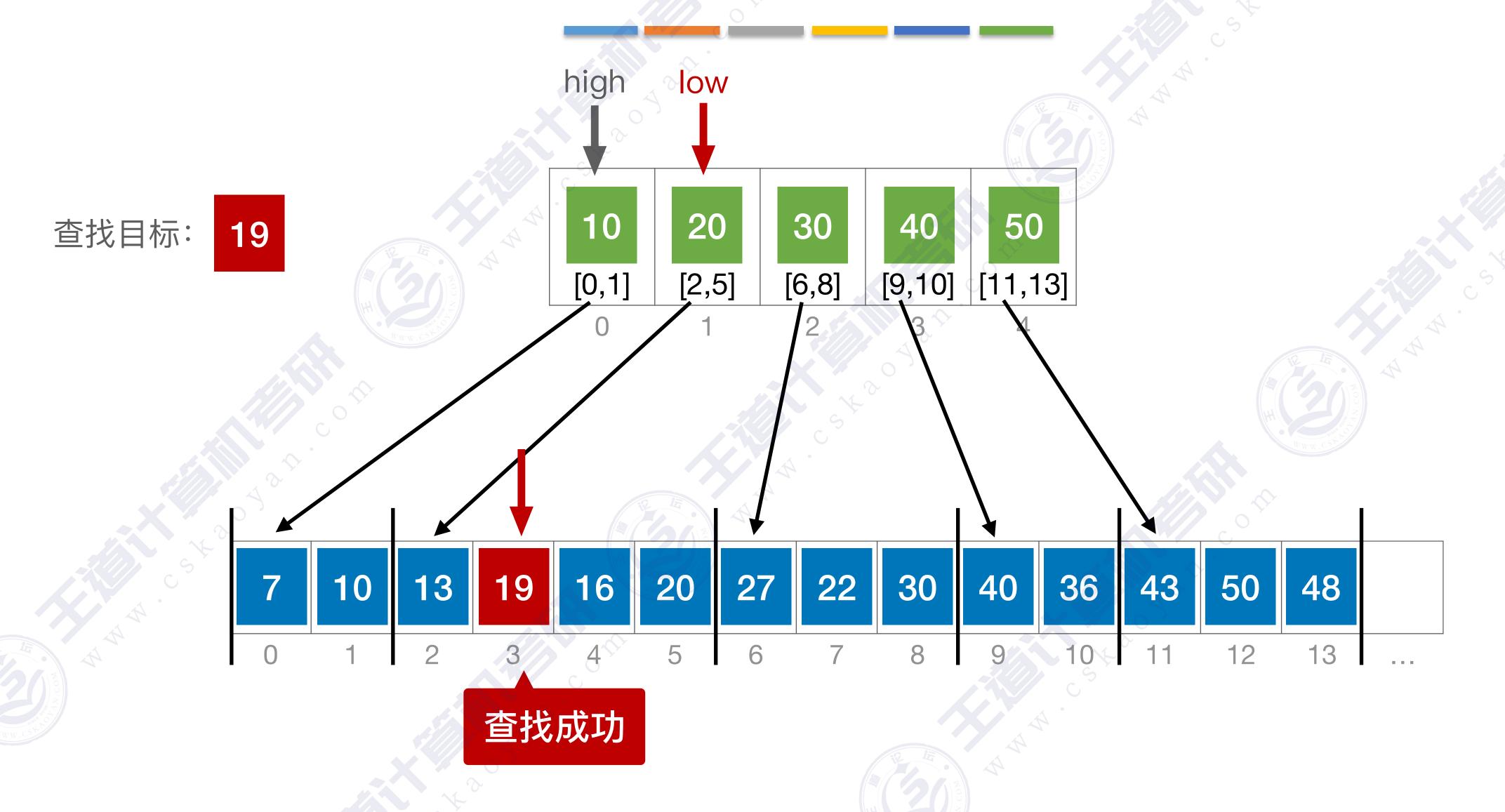


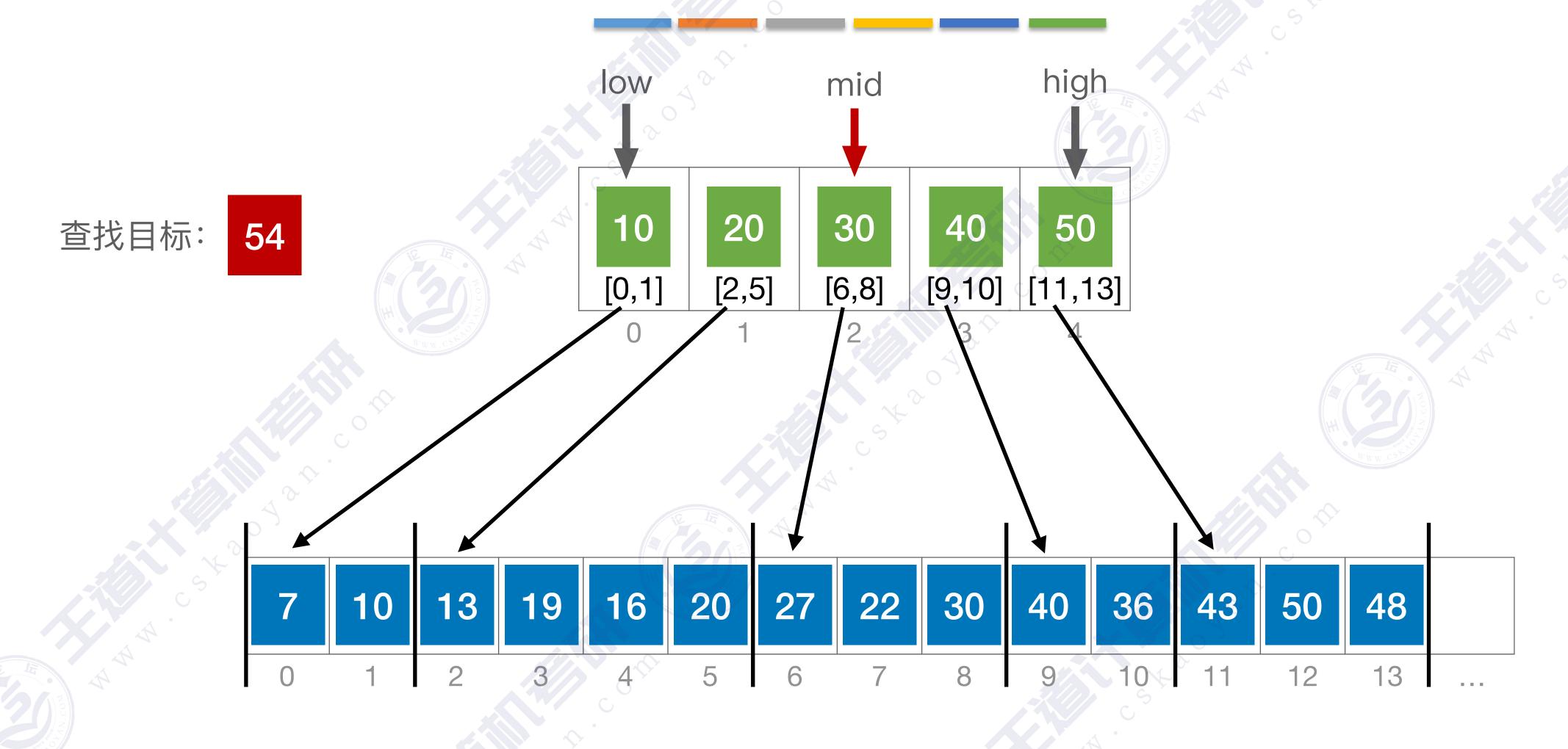






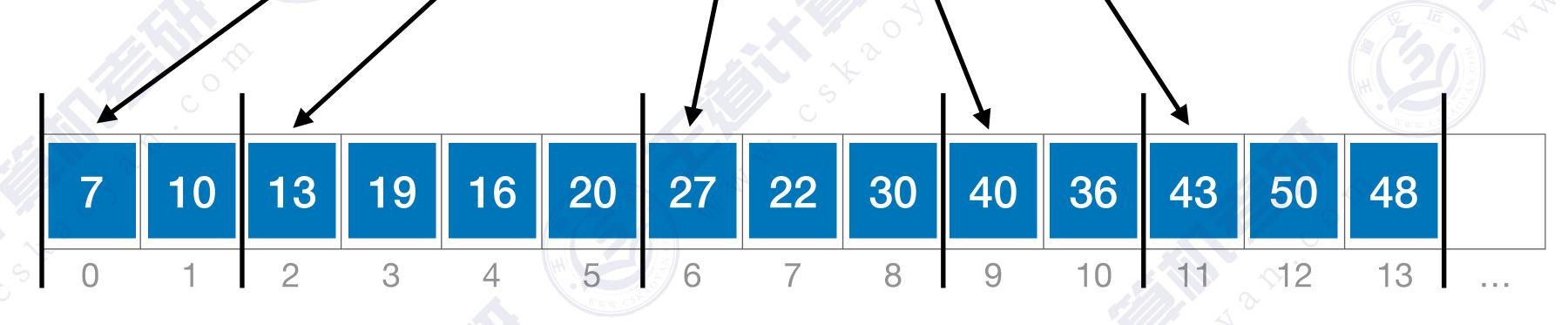
若索引表中不包含目标关键字,则折半查找索引表最终停在 low>high,要在low所指分块中查找





用折半查找查索引 high low low超出索引表范 围,查找失败 30 50 40 查找目标: 54 [9,10] [11,13] [0,1][2,5] [6,8]40 36 16 20 27 22 30 43 10 50 13 19

若索引表中不包含目标关键字,则折半查找索引表最终停在 low>high,要在low所指分块中查找



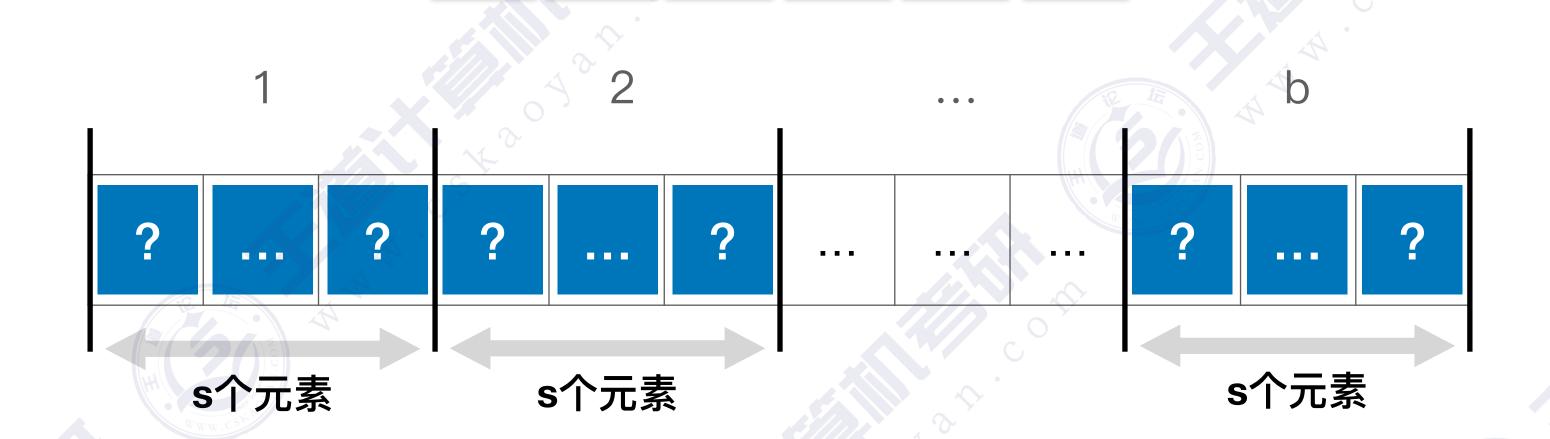
共有14个元素,各自被查概率为1/14

若索引表采用顺序查找,则7:2次、10:3次、13:3次...

若索引表采用折半查找,则30:4次、27:2次?



查找效率分析 (ASL)



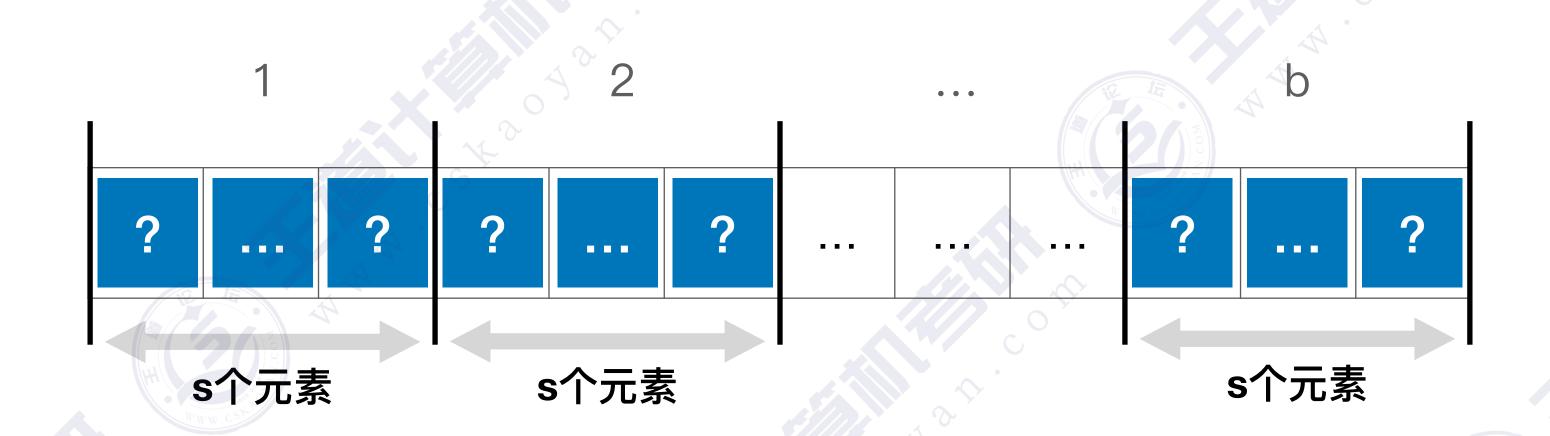
假设,长度为n的查找表被均匀地分为b块,每块s个元素

设索引查找和块内查找的平均查找长度分别为 $L_{\rm I}$ 、 $L_{\rm S}$,则分块查找的平均查找长度为

$$ASL=L_I+L_S$$

用顺序查找查索引表,则
$$L_I = \frac{(1+2+\ldots+b)}{b} = \frac{b+1}{2}$$
, $L_S = \frac{(1+2+\ldots+s)}{s} = \frac{s+1}{2}$ 则 $ASL = \frac{b+1}{2} + \frac{s+1}{2} = \frac{s^2+2s+n}{2s}$,当 $s = \sqrt{n}$ 时, $ASL_{\text{最小}} = \sqrt{n} + 1$ **若n=10000**,则 ASL_{min}=101

查找效率分析 (ASL)



假设,长度为n的查找表被均匀地分为b块,每块s个元素

设索引查找和块内查找的平均查找长度分别为 $L_{\rm I}$ 、 $L_{\rm S}$,则分块查找的平均查找长度为

$$ASL=L_I+L_S$$

用折半查找查索引表,则
$$L_I = \lceil log_2(b+1) \rceil$$
 , $L_S = \frac{(1+2+\ldots+s)}{s} = \frac{s+1}{2}$ 则 $ASL = \lceil log_2(b+1) \rceil + \frac{s+1}{2}$

知识回顾与重要考点

又称"索引顺序查找",数据分块存储,块内无序、块间有序

索引表中记录每个分块的最大关键字、分块的区间算法思想。

先查索引表(顺序或折半)、再对分块内进行顺序查找

ASL=查索引表的平均查找长度+查分块的平均查找长度

分块查找

ASL

设n个记录, 均匀分为b块, 每块s个记录

顺序查找索引表

当 $s=\sqrt{n}$ 时, $ASL_{最小}=\sqrt{n}+1$

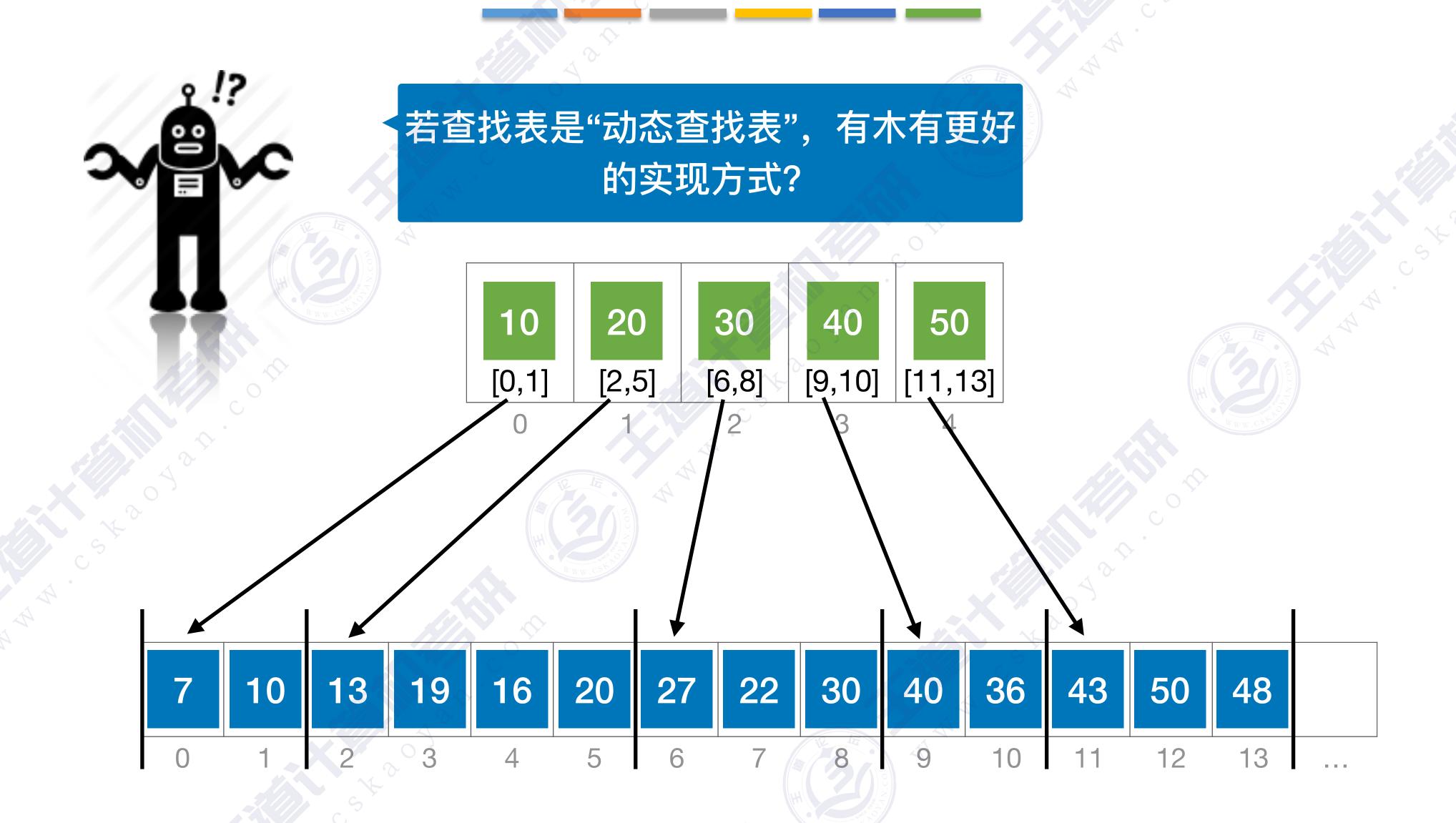
折半查找索引表

 $ASL = \lceil log_2(b+1) \rceil + \frac{s+1}{2}$

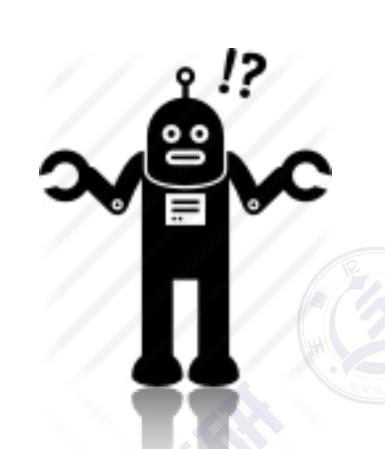
易错点

对索引表进行折半查找时,若索引表中不包含目标关键字,则折半查找最终停在 low>high, 要在 low 所指分块中查找

拓展思考



拓展思考



若查找表是"动态查找表",有木有更好的实现方式? ——链式存储

